## NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENNET DIFFICE N. W. CORNER OF PULTON AND MARRIE BIS.

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENTAGE

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, Fourteenth street -Paratonic WINTER GANDEN, Broadway, opposite Boad street.— Branker and Charles—Ististes Painos—Mr Yogog With and Old Unreella.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATER, No. 524 Booking. FEW ROWERT THEATRE. BOWNTy - Afternon-Tent Prints in a Barroon, Bredding Tan Prints in a Bar pook-Patt Johns-Old and Louis.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM, Broadway - Day and Evening - Tatalor Heart of Supres - Days of Cold -BARS, NEA LION AND OTHER CURROSPIES.

BRYANTS' MINSTRELS, Mechanics' Hall 473 Broad BURLO'S BALOON, Broadway. - Livop's Minerania to

TRVING HALL, Irving Place, Guo Curistr's Min-princia in Ethiorian Songs, Dancies, Burchiques, &c. - War Down in Dixie. Afternoon and Evening. MELODEON CONCERT HALL, No. 639 Broadway.-

CANTERBURY MUSIC HALL, 566 Broadway, -Sonos, STUTVERANT INSTITUTE, 600 Broadway.—Muz. Anna Bener's Charber Concests.

GAIETIES CONCERT BOOM, 614 Broadway. - DRAWING BOOM ENTRETAINMENTS, BALLETS, PANTONINES, PARTONINES, P

New York, Saturday, May 95, 1861.

THE SITUATION OF AFFAIRS.

The comparative quiet which characterized the condition of affairs at the seat of war for the past few days, was broken yesterday morning by the sudden and splendid movement of thirteen thougand federal troops across the Potomac into Virginia, and the occupation of Alexandria, with all the brilliant and sad details of that operation. The passage of the troops in the still moonlight morning in complete order, and with a punctuality that must have gratified the veteran Commander-In Chief, we give very fully in our news columns to day, together with the particulars of the assastination of the gallant young commander of the New York Fire Zouves, Colonel Elisworth, at Alexandria, and demand no comment here. It is sufficient to say, that the intelligence of the latter event has created a sensation of horror and indig-Lation throughout the entire North, and will leave a lasting stain upon the reputation and the cause of the Southern insurrectionists. The disposition of the troops, who, it appears,

entered the city of Alexandria at the different points and not in a solid body, is as follows:-The New York Seventh is stationed at the Virginia and of the Long Bridge. The Second New Jersey regiment is at Roache's Springs, about half a mile f om the bridge. The battalion of District militia is posted three miles nearer Alexa xandria. The Michigan volunteers, the Fire Zouaves and Sherman's battery occupy Alexandria. The Fifth, Twelfth, Twenty-eighth and Sixtywinth New York regiments, together with the Third and Fourth New Jersey regiments, with two companies of cavalry and some artillery are posted at different points along the base and guamit of Arlington Heights, the Sixty-ninth who, it was said, captured a force of 300 re-Dels on the Orange and Alexandria Railroadbeing stationed at the chain bridge. A body of federal troops had been advanced towards Fairfax, or Culpepper Court House-the headquarters of a large force of the rebel army-thus cutting off all communication with Richmond, Harper's Ferry and other points South on the Alexantiria, Orange and Manassa Gap Railroad. The outposts of the rebels are believed to be stationed on this road, sixty-two miles from Alexandria. The body of cavalry captured by the Michigan volunteers while attempting to make their escape from Alexandria, are composed of a gentlemen's corps from Fairfax, and were handsomely uniformed, Plamed and accontered. They were placed on Loard a steamer and sent to Washington, there to be dealt with as traitors.

We may expect to hear some startling news from the vicinity of Sewall's Point very soon. General Butler left Fortress Monroe vesterday for that place with four thousand men on propellers, For the purpose of demolishing the fortifications there, and landed at Lynnbaven. Commodore Stringham, with the frigates Minnesota and Cumberland, is to conduct the attack from the water side. It has been ascertained with certainty that additional batteries are being frected by the rebels near Norfolk, and that there pre 15,000 troops located between that city and Bewall's Point, so that General Butler's men may expect a sharp brush with the enemy. Sewall's Point is commanded by Captain Colquit, formerly a graduate of West Point.

There were 12,000 rebel troops reported to be In Richmond yesterday, and additional forces were erriving every hour from the Bouth.

We learn from Charleston that there are, beyond cloubt, 9,500 rebel troops between Point of Rocks and Williamsport, being the outposts of the force at Harper's Ferry. These are composed of 7,000 Nirginians, and the rest are companies from Ala-Dama, Mississippi, Georgia and the Carolinas, including 300 Cherokee Indians from North Carolina, In full war costume, with tomahawks and scalping Linives. Great fears are consequently entertained In the Cumberland valley of a foray upon the cattle in that locality.

A rumor was prevalent in Baltimore yesterday evening that an attack had been made on Harper's Ferry by a body of Federal troops. The coal trains had been stopped at that point, and mone arrived in Baltimore during the day. No confirmation of this report, however, has reached as at the present writing, though it is not at all mulikely that some movement of the kind took mlace in that quarter.

The news from Missouri is important, and may The considered as a final disposition of that State to the Union. By a compact entered into between

Price, commanding the State militia, the latter forces, comprising 4,000 men, have been disbanded and sent to their homes. All trouble in Missouri may thus be considered at an end.

The Postmaster General has completed the solution of the seceding States by forbidding the transmission of all mail matter, either coastwise, by efver or by land route, to each and every one of the rebellious States. Maryland, Delaware, Kentucky, Missouri and Tennessee are exempt from this proscription.

We have received highly important news, bearing upon the situation of affairs here, by the steamer Etna, from Liverpool on the 15th inst., which has just arrived off Cape Race. The proclamation of the Queen has been seed by the Privy Council at Whitehall, warning al! British subjects from interfering, at their peril, with either party in the American conflict, or giving aid and comfort in any way, by personal service and supplying munitions of war, to either party. The proclamation announces it as the intention of the British government to preserve the strictest new rallty in the contest between the government of the United States and the government of those States ca"ing themselves the Confederate

The French Government is about to send a small squadron to the American coast to look after its attrests here. The Commissioners from the Confederate States had an interview with M. Thouve nel, but the result had not transpired.

## The Rews.

The steamship Etna, from Liverpool 15th and Queenstown 16th inst., arrived off Cape Race on Thursday last. Her advices are four days later than those previously received, and are highly important, both politically and financially.

The Queen has issued a proclamation, declaring the strict neutrolity of Great Britain as regards the insurrection in the United States. The Southern Commissioners had had an interview with the French Minister of Foreign Affairs.

The cotton market was depressed, and a decline n prices is reported. Breadstuffs were firm. The Etna brought \$1,500,000 in specie. The

Bank of England had advanced the rate of interest to six per cent. The steamship Champion, from Aspinwall, ar-

rived at this port yesterday, bringing the Pacific mails and passengers, and \$354,000 in treasure from San Francisco. The advices from California have been anticipated by the overland expresses.

The news from South and Central America is almost entirely devold of interest, the wretched usiness condition of Chile being the most prominent feature. Several additional failures are reported, principally among landed proprietors. The Bank of Valparaiso, however, maintains its credit, and its shares are even quoted higher. Sr.'Vara's refusal to accept the Presidency has induced the government party to select for their candidate Sr. Perez, who has not incurred any political odium, and, it is said, possesses many high qualities worthy of the emizent post he is called on to fill.

The terrible earthquake at Mendoza, it is sup osed, destroyed eleven thousand people. The sensation created throughout the republic was profound in the extreme, and the charitable were exerting themselves to collect money and other material aid for the sufferers.

The revolution in New Granada "drags its slow ength along." Bogots, the capital, was not taken it the last advices, though we are still informed hat its capture is daily expected. From all appearances matters will undoubtedly end in favor of Gen. Mosquera. Great excitement contined to prevail at Panama in consequence of the expected descent on the Isthmus by a revolutionary expedition. England and the United States are relied on by the citizens for protection.

Honduras is in a very disturbed condition, but our accounts are too meagre and confused to be very intelligible.

Munitions of war, including bowie knives shich, in legal parlance, are supposed to be comfort for the enemy"-were seized at a store in Fulton street yesterday by the United States

The United States District Attorney has been informed by Commodore Stringham, of the Atlantic Blockade, that he has seized and sent home to the port of New York several vessels as prizes -one a British ship, laden with tobacco, and another professing to be an English schooner, but whose captain was a Massachusetts man.

It is said that the volunteers who have been mustered into the service of the United States can get no money until after the meeting of Congress and an appropriation has been made for that purpose. If this be so, a point should be strained to meet the case. There are many of the volunteers who left lucrative situations in their patriotic desire to serve their country, whose families depend upon their earnings for subsistence, and who are illy prepared to wait two months for their

"For Washington!" is the cry of the Southern rebels. At least so says the Richmond Whig. The day is set, it intimates, on which Jeff. Davis will dine at the White House, and Ben McCulloch take his siests in General Sickles' gilded tent. That day has been frequently set before, and has come and gone, and yet Washington is the capital of the Union, and to all appearances will so remain to the end of time.

Some idea may be formed of the spirit in which the government is going into the war business by a glance at an official advertisement which is published in the Washington papers, calling for supplies. Proposals are invited for furnishing articles for the army, which are to be opened on the 3d of June. Among the articles required we

find the following:-	
Oction goods, various descriptions, yards 1.	
Flannel, various colors, yards	100 000
Clorb, various kinds, yards	
	200,000
Hlankete	50,000
Thread, pounds	14 000
Bunting, red, white and blue, 3 ards	60,000
Buttons, grees	27,000
Canteens	60 000
Mees pans	25,000
	10,000
-Together with all necessary tents an	i tent
conferms away batchets chovels grades	elek

A treaty of peace has been negotiated and signed between General Harney, on the part of the United States, and General Sterling Price, commander of the State troops of Missouri, the stipulations of which are that the secession forces are to be immediately disbanded, the freedom of speech and the protection of persons and proper-ty is guaranteed, and the United States forces are to be used to the accomplishment of that end, whenever they may be called upon to do so by the civil authorities.

A convention of the Union men of Tennessee will meet in Knoxville on the 30th inst. Hon. Edwin H. Webster is the Union candidate for Congress in the Second district of Maryland.

Hon. S. T. Worcester has been nominated to succeed John Sherman in the next Congress as representative of the Thirteenth district of Ohio.

The postage stamp of the Confederates is a triffe larger in size than those of the government, and has in the centre a likeness of Washington. A slave girl was spirited over the underground

railroad from Syracuse to Canada, on the 21st inst., by an abolitionist named Loquen. The girl belonged to a family who left the South on account of the rebellion and had located at Saratoga. She

Twenty boxes, marked "extra family soap, containing cartridges, were seized on board i steamboat bound south at St. Louis on the 18th

The Board of Police Commissioners of St. Louis have been elaborating a list of appointees to con-stitute the permanent Metropolitan Polic force. This important task is not yet completed, but probably will soon be, and its results be announced. We learn, however, that the present members of the Military Police corps, styled the "Police Reserve corps," have been reappointed. The term

of appointment is four years.

Fifteen colored men, sailors on board the American ship Challenger, were convicted yesterday, in the United States Circuit Court, before Judge Nelson, of an attempt to make a revolt. The penalty is five years in State Prison and \$1,000

Judge McCunn disposed of a large number of cases yesterday in the General Sessions, the indictments being for burglary and larceny. A man named James Anderson was tried and convicted of perpetrating a felonious assault upon John Williams, at No. 375 Madison street, on the 13th of May. The City Judge sent him to the State Prison

The cotton market was firm yesterday, though mis were semewhat less active, owing to the unwillingaess of holders to meet the views of purchasers. The sales em-braced about 1,000 bales, in tots, closing on the basis of shout 14c. for middling uplands. Flour opened ac-tive, but towards the close the demand fell off, and the market closed heavy and dull, especially for the common and medium grades, while good to choice extra brands were unchanged. Wheat was heavy for all grades under prime to choice qualities, while the sales were large, chiefly for export. Lower qualities were in a degree unsaleable. New Western corn was decidedly lower, the same prices as those of the day previous. Sales were tolerably active, and in part for export. Pork mess and \$12 75 for prime. Beef was steady, with light sales. Sugars were heavy, though without noticeable change in prices. The sales embraced about 760 hhda. and 200 boxes, at rates given in another column. Ooffee was moderately dealt in at prices given in another place. Freights were firmer, with free engagements of grain to Liverpool, including corn and wheat, at 75% a 75% a 75% a a 8d. in bulk and in ships' bags, with some cotton at

Opening of the Campaign-The Beginin the Domestic and Foreign Affairs of the United States.

Our government is rising to the dignity of its situation, to the grand responsibilities of the crisis, and to the confident expectations of the friends of our liberal institutions throughout the Union and throughout the civilized world.

The campaign in behalf of the "integrity of the Union" was opened in the movement between midnight and daylight yesterday morning of an overwhelming army column from Washington across the Potomac to the occupation of Alexandria, Va.; and from this impressive beginning we anticipate the speedy overthrow of secession in the Old Dominion" With a body of fifteen thousand Union troops in occupation of Alexandria and its surroundings, the insurgents at Harper's Ferry are cut off from their railway communications with the insurgents at Richmond, and on both sides they are cut off from an important source of their supplies. Simultaneously, from the presence of some six or seven thousand Union troops in and around Fortress Monroe, and with a co-operating federal fleet at hand, the insurgents in that quarter are in a bad situation. They will require assistance from Richmond; but, considering the alarm which has prevailed for the last three weeks among their confederates in that quarter, they will not feel it safe to move down to the rescue of Norfolk. On the contrary, we suspect that, without much fighting, the secessionists in and about Norfolk will fall back upon Richmond, and that to that common point all their available forces in the State will now be hurried as fast as possible. This theory leads to the conclusion that Richmond, at all events, ere long, will be the scene of a desperate engagement, inasmuch as the loss of that capital to the insurgents will be the loss of the State,

ion to the I We anticipate this result, for it is inevitable; and we hope it will be reported in President Lincoln's message to Congress on the Fourth of July. Nay, more, we hope that by that immortal day the position of Maryland, Virginia Kentucky and Missouri will be so firmly established for the Union, and that this whole Southern insurrectionary enterprise will have be come so demoralized, bankrupt and impotent as only to need a rigid blockade by sea and land to starve it, within a few months, into submission to the constitution and the laws of the United States. We hold that the wonderful Union reaction in Maryland, resulting from the march into her territories of our irresistible Union volunteers, has saved not only that State, but Kentucky and Missouri, and that this present Union army movement will not only reclaim Virginia, but will soon render North Carolina and Tennessee ripe for their deliverance from the most revolting revolutionary

despotism on the face of the earth. The superficial philosophers of the London Times, in assuming it as a fixed fact that the American Union is destroyed, are very wide of the mark, Our Union is just beginning to develope its strength. Its available active resources against Southern insurrection are quite as powerful as would be the resources of the British empire to-day against a general rebellion in Ireland, unassisted by any great foreign Power. No future event is more inevitable than the restoration of our confederate revolted States to the Union; and while the measures and movements of Mr. Lincoln's administration promise the full re-establishment of the Union upon a solid and enduring basis at home, we are further gratified to be enabled to say that the manifestations of his foreign policy promise to our government a much higher and more influential position in our foreign relations than ever it has attained

heretofore. While the young republic of Rome was yet embarrassed with its domestic feuds, factions and conspiracies, it presented no very formidable front to the surrounding nations; but on emerging from her domestic discords Rome began her grand march to the mastery of the world. So, in modern times, England was a Power comparatively weak in the counsels of the continent until her domestic discords and civil wars of a thousand years were superseded by that consolidation of the kingdom established under William of Orange. So with the United States of America at the present day. While their general government and loyal pecple are engaged in the great work restoring and consolidating their Union at home, they are laying broad and deep the foundations of a foreign policy General Harney, of the federal army, and General stole a trunk, with its contents, belonging to her calculated to place this country in the front other short-lived destinies of the American

mistress. The Jerry rescuera still continue their reak with the leading European Powers touch. Union," and even "the oblewreck of demoworld. Such are the indications from Mr. Seward's acceptance of the code of the Congress of Paris in reference to privateering, and from his reported instructions to our new Ministers to England and France, in which, we understand, while those Powers are frankly admonished of the sure suppression of this Southern insurrection, they are also warned of the consequences of any foolish intervention in our domestic affairs.

The movement of the United States forces across the Potomac into Virginia carries this war into Africa. It marks the beginning of a glorious and successful campaign, and the end will most assuredly be the restoration and purification of the Union at home, and the exaltation of our government abroad to its appropriate position of a commanding voice among the great Powers of the earth. Our Union was never so strong as it is today. Like the ancient republic of Rome, it will cise from its domestic troubles to its manifest destiny of grandeur, glory and power.

The Policy of England Towards the

Southern Rebellion.

The selfeb policy of Ergland in relation to the insurrection in the South, as developed in the recent announcements of her Ministers, in the tone of her leading journals, and in the deepatch of a menacing fleet to our seaboard, is just what it has been towards this country for the last thirty or forty years. It is a policy dictated by an endeavor to harmonize the discordant notes of Manchester and Exeter Hall, to reconcile British interests with the destruction of American institutions. It is comprised in two words-abolition and cotton

Many years ago her ruling class originated and fostered associations in her territory hostile to an American institution, on which was based the prosperity of the Southern States and he welfare of the whole Union. These associadons conspired with kindred treasonable associations set on feet by her agents here to overhrow the constitution as "a covenant with death and an agreement with hell," because it sanctioned and protected negro slavery. The British press kept up a constant fire upon the institution, and the most influential British statesmen, from Lord Brougham downwards, gave the weight of their names to the crusade. The author of "Uncle Tom's Cabin" was feted by the English nobility, her pestilent work lauded to the heavens and circulated every where; the most rabid anti-slavery propagandists visiting England from this country were treated with the most distinguished consideration, and with every mark of social favor; subscriptions were regularly furnished from Ergland to sustain the revolutionary organizations at this side of the Atlantic; and both British money and emissaries were supplies to organize and to execute the John Brown raid on Virginia, which gave the first fatal im-

pulse to Southern rebellion.

Ever since the insurrection broke out in South Carolina, English statesmen and the English press, while making a show of friendship to the republic and shedding crocodile tears of sympathy, have artfully encouraged it, till now it has extended to eleven States, with three others vibrating in the balance. As the rebellien became more formidable, the disguise of the government and its organs was thrown off, and now they no longer affect to conceal their real sentiments. Lord John Russell and his advisers have come to the conclusion, which some awkward interrogatories in Parliament have compelled him to avow, that "the Southern confederacy of America must be treated as a belligerent." "This," says the London Times, "is a very grave decision, and must have great influence upon the conflict now commencing: but we cannot see any possibility of disputing its soundness." The decision was, of course, intended to "have great influence" in favor of the Southern confederacy, and therefore its soundness cannot be disputed. the policy indicated will, it is thought, subserve British interests, to the detriment of a great naval and commercial rival, whose power it is sought to overthrow in order to get rid of a practical argument against kingcraft and titled aristocracy, and in favor of democratic institutions, as well as to enable Britannia henceforth to rule the waves with an exclusive sway. Would the London Times, we ask, hold the decision to be equally "sound" if the American government concluded to secretly aid an insurrection in Ireland, and to acknowledge a junta there as a "belligerent," having the rights of war and the power to issue letters of marque which " must be recognized by the governments and courts of law of foreign nations?" The organ of Lord John Russell goes further than the cautious Minister. It says that when he quoted the rebellion of Greece against Turkey as a case in point, he might have placed his argument on higher ground, by asserting that the Con-

federate States had a legal right to secede, as being "constituted States retiring from a voluntary confederacy." It is worthy of remark that, while the Times asserts the right of the rebellious States to withdraw from the Union, and their right to send forth privateers into every sea, it denies the right of the American government to blockade its own ports. It maintains that the right of levying duties at sea has "never been conceded to or even claimed by a Power whose dominion has de facto ceased upon the shore." It goes on to say:-"The maritime law of nations, therefore, would seem to be adverse to the Northern

States, and favorable rather to the position of

the Southern confederacy. As the United States insist that they are not at war, but are only putting down a rebellion, it would appear that they have not that right of search or visit which has been sometimes conceded in time of war; as they are not in posseesion of the Southern coast, they cannot claim dominion over so much of the sea as may be appurtenant to the coast." But, with still greater audacity, the organ of British commerce insists:-"The merchant ships which will trade between Europe and the Confederate States have only to hoist an English or a French flag, and the great war steamers of the United States Navy must, in obscience to the law their own government has in other cases enforced, allow them to pass. Their bolds may be full of warlike materisls, they may be crammed with the Armstrong guns now being bought up at Liverpool, but if the tricolor is flying at the mizzen the Minnesota cannot fire a shot to bring one of those vessels to at sea without peril of a war with France" Well may the Times glost over "the collapse and ruin of this political edifice,"

ceacy" feelf, if the great republic submits to its insolent dictation, or to the interference of say European monarch in its domeetic affaire. Perhaps when the stern ultization of the administration shall have reached the British and French governmeets through our newly accredited Ministers, when they have received intelligence of the onward movement of our troops to give effect to the determination of the government and he people, and when, moreover, they have Leard of the uprising of the North, the sympathy of Canada and of the British residents here, se well as of all other nationalities, the British Ministry may change its mind, and the London Times may assume a very different tone, and the echoes of the Thunderer of Printing House square become as faint and feeble as the exploloc of a popgun. Whatever England is suffering or may bere-

efter suffer in consequence of our present

troubles she has brought upon berself, and we

will not permit her to take advantage of her own wrong to do us further injury. We will not be circumveated either by Lord John Russell's policy of the Paritan, nor by Lord Palmerston's policy of the blackleg, nor by both combined. While with one band Great Britain clapped on the back the demon of discord she sent among us, with the other she grasped our great Southern staple to turn it into bread for millions of her pauper population; but now, cotton being out off, instead of bread she has only stones to offer them, and even handed justice presents to ber own lips the chalice she had poisoned for the American people. Abolition was the entering wedge with which, driven home by repeated blows, she at last succeeded in splitting the Union. The first fruits of her victory are the prospect of speedy starvation to five miltions of her population, and, to prevent a revelution on her own soil, she now encourages a revolution on ours, and gives all the aid and comfort she can to the rebels. She calculates that the attitude she has taken will deter the government from prosecuting the war against them, coerce it to make peace and to acknowledge the independence of the revolted States. But we will not suffer her to escape from the consequences of her own policy at the expense of the Union, whose integrity we are prepared to maintain to the death. And let her beware tow she provokes retribution. Her dominion in Canada sleeps upon a volcano-it sleeps upon a volcano in Ireland. By a rebellion in both these countries would her crooked policy to the United States be avenged.

Nor let her lay the flattering unction to her oul that the Emperor of the French will follow in her wake. His game is to get her into a trap and to leave her there, while he is free to pursue his designs in Europe. He will probably secretly urge her upon her dangerous path, and when she is fairly and finally committed against us should a wayward destiny so will it, the nephew of his uncle will be arre to espouse the side opposite to that of England, and thus carry out the traditional policy of France, whose ancient friendship for the United States remains unchanged to the present hour. Should such a complication of European with American affairs arise, the rulers of Great Britain will have cause to rue the day they have taken a mean advantage of our domes tic troubles, and they will learn, when it is too late, that in their international dealings with a mighty republic honesty would have been the best policy.

THE ASSASSINATION OF COL. ELLSWORTH.-Scarcely have the painful feelings excited by the sudden death of one of our ablest and most esteemed militia officers had time to subside a little, when the public mind receives another shock in the assassination of the gallant young Ellsworth, whom, though not born here, we were entitled, as the leader of one of our regiments, to claim as a citizen of New York. He has fallen like Col. Vosburgh, not in the field, where it was his ambition to confront danger, but a victim to a remorseless and treacherous enemy. To both death came in the shape in which it was least acceptable-to the one by the hand of a vile assassin; to the other by a malady which cut him off just as his military aspirations were about being gratified. There is this consolation, however, attending the untimely deaths of these two brave men-that they will not be entirely funfruitful of results. The North, in making such heavy sacrifices at the outsetwill take care to guard as much as possible against their repetition, by imparting increased energy to its military efforts, so as to crush out the rebellion at once.

Few losses that we shall facur during this unhappy contest will cause more genuine tears of regret and sympathy to fell than that of poor Ellsworth. Intrepid dashing and full of energy, he had all the instincts of the sol dier, and he possessed, in addition, a personal fuscination which can alone account for the widespread popularity he had attained. With the gravest of his superiors down to the rough. est and wildest of his Zenaves his influence seemed to be equally great. There was in his air, his manner and in the ringing tones of his fine, clear voice, something that instantly attracted attention and respect. He was, in fact, one of those men who seem born to command and he would have won the highest distinctions in the profession he had chosen, had not the hand of a traitor thus prematurely out short

The manner of his death realizes to us in all ts shocking aspects the character of the struggle on which we are about to enter. It is not war under its usual conditions that the rebeis of the South propose to wage against us. Assassination, incendiarism and piracy are evidently the weapons on which they mean to rely. The murder of Colonel Ellsworth is of a piece with the savage instincts which prompted the poisoning of the wells in Maryland and of the refreshments offered to our troops. The one was as unnecessary and indefensible ac act as the other, and they carry us back to petiods when men's passions were their only guide. If such is to be the nature of the conest, the sooner we understand it the better It will not provoke us into viciating our obligations as Christian men, but it may alter somewhat the manner in which we propose to treat the desperate evil with which we have to

MILITARY DISPLAY.-To-day there will be a grand military parade of ten regiments in this city, embracing all those which have been accepted. These troops will preceed immediately to Washington and Fortress Monroe, and the parade to-day is preliminary to their departure. The parade of so many troops to-

gether in our city is a novel speciacle, a under the exciting circumstances which co them to arms we have no doubt it will be w nessed by a vest multitude. It is very evider there is no lack of troops to defend "the Unio the constitution and the laws."

SONS OF THE GRANTE STATE .- Natives of Ne Hampshire resident in this city are requested by a committee, to meet this morning at ter o'clock, at the Brandreth House, to make ar rangements to receive the First regiment New Hampshire Volunteers, to arrive to-morrow morning, per steamer from Norwica. We trust that not only will the sons of the Granite State be on hand to do honor to the regiment, but a numerous host of other citizens. The cause in which the men of New Hampshire are embarked is the cause of New York and the cause of every city and State in the Union Let the regiment, therefore, meet with the reception which is due to the brave defenders of the government.

## IMPORTANT NEWS FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the Etna Off Cape

FOUR DAYS LATER INTELLIGENCE.

Proclamation of the Queen of England.

Complete Neutrality Between the United and Confederate States of America.

Interview Between the Southern Commissioners and the French Minister.

DECLINE IN COTTON.

Increase of the Bank's Rate of Interest.

. Oars Race, May \$4, 1861 The steamship Fras, Captain Kennedy, from Liverpoot on Westeadar, the 15th itsl, via Queenstewn 18th, passed here at 9:50 P. M. of yesterday, and was bearded y the news yacht.

The Eins is mearly £300,000 in specie Her advices are four days later than those by the

The steamstly New York, from Bremen, left Southamp ton on the 15th for New York. She has £13,000 in specie A preclamation has been timued by the British gavern out relative to affairs in the United States, warning British subjects against organized in the american war, and all doing so will be held responsible for their own acts. The proclamation declares the intention of that government in maintaining the strictest impartial neutrality between certain States styling thems sives the Confederate States f America. It warms all British subjects, of they enter the military service of either side, or join ships of war or transports, or attempt to get recruits, or fit out vessels for war purposes or transports, or break or cadeavor to break any backade law fully or actually catablished, or carry soldiers, despatches, or any material contraband or war for either party, they will be liable to all the penalty and consequences, and will do so at their peril, and in no wise obtain the protection of their government The screw frigate Mercey, 40 guns, has sailed for Amer

In the British Parliament Lord Wedehouse said that the government of Spain, at the request of the inhabit tants, had see pted the annexation of the eastern por the of the Island of St. Domingo to her possessions, and that government had given assurances that African a avery should not be re-established on that island

The cotton growing Company of Jamelos had deter mined to plant several thousand acres forthwith, so that the crop may be collivered in Manchester before the end of the year.

Sempting offers for the purchase of the steamship Great Esstern are believed to have been made for either the French er American government. A special meeting of the shareholders had been called to raise funds or to set that vessel.

The Duke of Bedford is dead. The French government are about to send a small equadron into the American waters for the protection of

French Interests. The Commissioners from the so called Southers con French Minister of Foreign Affairs, on the 13th (nat. The French Senate was discussing a petition in favor

of a continued occupation of Syria. At Paris, the Bourse was animated and higher, rented closing on the 13th at 69f.

The resignation of Prince Carignan as Lieutenant of Naples had finally been accepted, and Martino assume that position. There were vague reports current that the government

Fraising and France had agreed to recommend to austria to cede Venetia to Italy for money and territorial organderations. The Sultan of Purker was also to receive a money consideration.

Spain has ordered air screw war frigates of the first class, in order that she may be superior on the sea to the Count Peick! had committed suicide.

The military at Read killed three and wounded afteen The people attempted to liberate four deserters, who were It is positively asserted that Mr. Guadatone will an

course in the House of Commons to night that the mar centras - Ità th Galway steamship line has terminated It is stated authoritatively that negotiations for the withdraws of the French forces from Rome are ap-

The first steamer from Liverpool for New Orlsans is ad settled to eatl on the 7th of August. The steamship his are, from Boston, via Halifax, ar ved at Liverpool on the 18th test

The steamship Columbia from New York, via St. Johns, . F., arrived at Galway on the 14th. The oteamship Jura, from Quebec, arrived at London

The steamsh p City of Washington, from New York, artired at Queenstewn on the 15th FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON MONEY MARRIST.

The money market is generally unchanged. There has seen a heavy drain of gold for the American market. Consols closed on Tuesday at 91% a 91% for money, and as a . Six for account.

Illianta Central 58% a 35 discount, Eris Rall road, 20 a 51: New York Central, 65 a 67.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET. The said of cotton on Monday and Tuesday reached 19 900 bales, including 3,000 bales to speculators and ex porters. The market closed downward, with a partial de 'at of 1 18d a Wd.

Advices from Manchester are unfavorable, the market being oul but steady, with a little less depres LIVERPOOL BREADSTUPPS MARKET.

The breadstuffs market ruled firm, with a partial advance. Richardson, Spence & Co report .- Flour steaty, ogers State, 25s. 6d a 19s. 3d. Wheat firm; red Western sivenced Sd., and quoted at Ile 64. a 12: 104; white quiet at 15s. a 14s. 6d. Corn firm; mixed 54s. 61. a 34s od., sellow 35s; white 35s. a 35s. 6d. Wakefield, Nash report wheat steady." Corn has an advancing tendency, and holders demanding an advance of 3d a 61. LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.

Provisions generally were steady. Beef and pork firm. tacon dull. Lard dull at 62s. a 55s. Tallow quiet but steady. Cheese decined Is. a 2s., with large arrivals. LONDON PRODUCE MARKET.

Regin dull and nominal; common 74s. Spirits of tur, pontine dull at 47s. 6d. Ashes steady; pots 36s., poarle 886. Sugar quiet. Coffee steady. Rice steady. LONDON MARKETS.

Wheat has an upward tendency, with a partial advance of is. o good qualities, inferior dull. Flour firm and advanced 61 a is. for American Sugar quiet. Coffee firm. Tea dem. Rice firm. Tallow firm at 68s. Lie